to Us at Low Prices.

have the further export of the gas prohibited.

ople once get a hold on the Ontario fields they

## CRUSHING AN INDUSTRY.

ENGLAND'S WARFARE ON NEW-FOUNDLAND'S LOBSTER MEN.

Mer Warships Havaging Her Colony's Count, Bestrosing Canners' Huts, and Wrecking Their Outlits. The Misery and Besperation That Are Caused Among the Pishermen.

Sr. Joux's, N. F., Oct. 8,-It is a patriotic action with the average Englishman that the Union Jack is a banner which shields every man who holds to it as the standard of his loy alty, but here in Newfoundland the people have come to look upon it as the emblem of persecution and tyranny. The flag which in Africa is used to prevent slavery is used here to crush and harass England's own subjects.

Everybody who has studied international his tory knows that France has certain fishery Island, and that the French share question is a prolific source of discontent among the diplomats of both countries. Every year the coast is patrolled by the warships of the two powers, and between them they contrive to make life a burden to the people who live or fish along that region. Two kinds of fishing are pursued there. catching cod and catching lobsters. The lob ster fishing is the one over which the present trouble has arisen, and at this writing six ships are scouring the coast, destroying the fishing appliances and confiscating the canned prodicts of the factories. The dispute really arises out of the question whether the French have any right to take the lobsters there at all; but the actual condition of things is the amazing spectacle of British warships destroying the property of British subjects on British territroy to satisfy French demands.

The history of the region is that in 1713,

after the peace of Utrecht, England conceded to France, in return for the empire of which she despoiled her by Wolfe's victory at Quebec, the possession of the islands of St. Pierre Miguelon and the right to catch and dry fish one-third of the coast of Newfoundland. on one-third of the coast of Newfoundland. At that time there was only one fishery pured-the cod fishery. When one speaks fish here the word is understood to mean codfish, so the French word poisson (fish) was in-sected in the text of the treaty. This word has sufficed to provide the French with means of perpetual quibbling ever since. They themselves of it especially in relation to the lobster industry. This is of compara tively recent growth; only within the last twenty years has it become of commercial importance. People here first went into the busiss, and as the coast fairly swarmed with the crustageans they succeeded so well that the French were induced to participate in the venture also. Then the trouble began, in 1889. By the treaties the French have only the right to catch fish in the littoral waters and to dry the fish on the strand, they being permitted to build temporary structures for the purpose, but no permanent structures. On the other hand, the British bound themselves not to interfere with the French by their competition, and though there is a specification that the fisher men of both nations are to have "concurrent rights," the French stand out for the fulfilment of the pledge not to compete with them.

complication worked out thus; The French started to build lobster factories, and the Newfoundland Government stopped them on the ground that lobsters were not fish and that permanent buildings were not temporary drying places, nor was the "canning" of lobsters to be construed into the "drying" of fish. The French retorted by demanding that the resident fishermen withdraw from all the most desirable cod-catching locations, on the ground that these were interfering with them by their competition. A long correspondence ensued be-tween the French and British Foreign Ministers, as a result of which it was decided to subunit the whole lobster question to arbitration and, pending the decision of the arbitration tribunal, a modus vivendi was agreed upon be tween them, recognizing all the lobster factories of both nations then in existence on the treaty coast, but forbidding the erection of any others unless by the mutual consent of the Commodores of both squadrons on the stations and with the understanding that the addition factory for one nation would be followed by the addition of one for the other. Thus the whole administration and policing of the treaty coast, in its international aspects, were placed in the hands of these two officers, despite the indignant protests of the whole people of Newfoundiand. The warships surveyed the whole shore and portioned it out among the factory owners, whose business was legalized by this arrangement. There were then forty-six such factories, but the number has been increased to sixty. The annual output of the territory is about 40,000 cases of four dozen cans each, valued at about 89 per case, or \$360,000 in all. Of the total, the resident, or Newfoundiand, packers, put up some 25,000 cases, the French stock making up the remainder. by the addition of one for the other. Thus the

making up the remainder.

These legal concerns, having a virtual monopoly of the industry on the coast, were able to make immense profits out of it. The industry is prosecuted by means of wicker baskets or traps, which are set in the tideway along the shore, into which the lobsters go in pursuit of the bait. The fishermen visit the traps daily and take out the lobsters, which they bring to the nearest factory. The fishermen had, in the early days of the modus etceatd, no alternative: they must sell their lobsters to the legal factories, which naturally paid very little for them. The starvation prices, contrasted with the immense profits the factories were making, opened the eyes of the fishermen to the possibilities of doing a similar trade. Consequently, one and then another of them started canning—necessarily on a small scale at first. The business ddin't need any very great experience or large capital and the new canners allowed the on a small scale at first. The business didn't need any very great experience or large capital, and the new canners enlarged it as they went on. The cans are made by the thousand. All that is needed is to fill them with the meat and solder on the lid. Of course, for the first year or two, the quality of the output was not first class, but of late it has improved, and the whole coast line is dotted with illegal factories.

the meat and solder on the lid. Of course, for the first year or two, the quality of the output was not first class, but of late it has improved, and the whole coast line is dotted with illegal factories.

Though this was an infringement of the sodus visendi, it was winked at by the British Commodores. As long as the illicit dealers confined themselves to operating within the areas of their more fortunate fellow-subjects no trouble was made, but when, emboldened by this tolerance, they began "claim jumping," the French protested and demanded the suppression of these illicit concerns altogether. A further reason moving them was that the many Newfoundlanders getting into the business were destroying the French trade. Now nearly every fisherman on the coast is packing lobsters, and trading craft are constantly plying to and fro, purchasing the prepared srticle and supplying the materials for continuing the work. Several of the large legal factories, finding their territory invaded at all points by the smaller ones, abandoned packing, finding that it paid better to supply these with all the requisites and to accept from them the finished pack, which they then would ship to market. The Frenchmen have long viewed this new departure with apprehension, and this season their complaints could no longer be disregarded. Representations were made by the French Government to the British Foreign Office, and instructions were sent out to the British warships to abolish these factories and return to the conditions which prevailed at the time of the moduse rivered.

Commodore Bourke, who commanded the squadron, started to suppress these factories, and though he did not altogether succeed, he contrived to inflict a lot of trouble and misery upon a quiet and inoffensive people. The settlers along the coast, be it understood, had no voice or vote in the conclusion of the international agreement. They live on the coast and see themselves forbidden to take from the waters that weak their doorsteps the fish that will save them and the

in the waters at his door the settler puts out his lobater traps. He has a but made of boughs and old boards, which serves as his cannery, and here he installs himself with his meagre stock of tins and canning implements. He everything h'mself usually—visits his

traps and collects the live lobsters, prepares them for canning, fills the tins and seals them, boils the tins and contents, and plugs the hole by which the air escapes, and then packs the cases and disposes of them to the dealer whose bont calls for the goods. Taught by hitter experience that the warships will do their best to ruin his industry, he carefully watches for their approach. When the telltale snote is seen on the horizon he takes his boat, loads it with the portable contents of his shanty, and makes off up some creek or river, where he has a hiding place specially provided for such an energiency, and where he remains till the danger is over. If he is caught redbanded a fine of \$200 can be levied against him, but as it would be the reflactment of cruelty to attempt to collect such a sum from a man who has never handed so much in his life, he is rarely interfered with, though his property is destroyed. When the warship arrives she lands a boat's crew, which pulls down the lobsterman's shanty, carries off his boller, and breaks up or cuts adriff his trans.

Resistance is never attempted, for the peo-

his boiler, and breaks up or cuts adrift his traps.

Resistance is never attempted, for the people are too much isolated and have too great a dread of authority to hink of combining.

French cruisers may not interfere with the British settiers, and vice verso. When a French warship wants an Englishman removed she goes and gets a British cruiser, but it rarely, if ever, happens that French subjects are interfered with by the ships of either nation, for the instructions to the British officers are to avoid all friction with France, and consequently the colonist has to go under every time.

After the ruin of a caming but the warships steam away and the lobsterman goes back to his home. He must fish or starve, and he improvises a new boiler out of sheet from stowed away in the hidting place for such an emergency. He patches up his traps and rebuilds his shanty, and in ten days he is hard at work again.

The 'arbitrary proceedings of the naval offi-

The arbitrary proceedings of the naval offi-

cers have provoked the most intense indignation, not alone on the rearly coast directly interested, but also throughout the whole island,
for the Newfoundlanders have been chafing for
years under such galling exhibitions of British
indifference to their rights and service acquiescence in the most preposterous of French demands. If the people could put it to the choice
to-morrow there is not the shadow of a doubt
that a vast majority of them would unhesitatingly reason and the most fine at the choice
to-morrow there is not the United States. Service camera in the Colony and an idensity of the mount of the Colony and an idensity of the people of Newfoundland were
annexationists at heart. Nor can this be wondered at in view of the facts. Imagine, for instance, the impression left by this incident:

Three weeks ago Commedore Hourke, who
commands the flagship Cordella and commanded the ironelad Victoria when she sank
in the Mediterranean four years ago in collision with the Camperdown, issued an order to
all the traders in Bonne Bay, the principal setthement of the coast, summoning them on board
his ship, where, in true quarter-deck style, ho
berated them for supplying the illicit lobstermen with the requisites for carrying on that industry. He forbade them to sell these people
cans, tin, solder, sheet-iron, canning implements,
or other appliances used in the business, and
he even threatened to confiscate one man's
steam iaunch because she collected the cases of
prepared lobsters from the illicit factories.

He also declared he would deport the traders to Labrador if they disobeyed his orders,
and generally talked to them as if the country
had been under martial law. But he reckoned
without his host in this case, for when the
traders got ashore again they subscribed to a
fund ad employed a St. John's lawyer, who at
once served notice upon the Commodore that if
he interfered with these men in their legitimate business he would be sued in the Supreme
Court for exemplary damagos. This had it

## SUGAR BEET CULTURE.

desults of the Agricultural Department's Expertments Coming in Now.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 .- Samples of beets raised been received during the week at the Agricultural Department, and the chemists of the de partment are analyzing them. The result of ach analysis will be mailed to the farmer who sent the beets, and the whole work will be reriewed in a report to the Secretary.

Last spring the department sent packages of ugar beet seeds to 10,000 farmers in every State of the Union. The seeds were furnished by the American Beet Sugar Association. In addition from 3,000 to 5,000 packages of seeds vere sent out to farmers by State agricultural stations. With each package were sent direclons for the preparation of the soil, and the cul ture, harvesting, and sampling of the beets.

the Government experts as a result of the beet experiments. The best results have been obtained from experiments conducted in States which are included in the beet belt. This beet belt was marked out by Prof. Wiley in 1889 according to theoretical considerations of climate and soil. The central line which, theoretically, marks the region of most successful sugar-beet culture begins near the city of New York and passes up the Hudson River to Albany; thence turning west ward it runs near Syracuse and extends in a southerly direction, touching the shore of Lake Erie near Sandusky; turning then in a northwesterly direction it enters Michigan and reaches its highest point in that State near Lansing; then going in a southwesterly direction it enters the Biate of Indiana, near South Bend, passes through Michigan City, then in a northwesterly course continues through the cities of Chicago and Madison, reaching its highest point near St. Paul. Thence it extends in a southwesterly direction until it enters the State of South Dakota, where it turns again northwest and reaches its highest point in Dakota just above the forty-fifth parallel of latitude, where it crosses the Missouri River. The line then turns almost due south, following very closely the 101st degree of longitude until it leaves the State of Nebraska, near the northeast corner of Colorado; passing in a southwesterly direction through Colorado it reaches Pueblo, whence it passes in a slightly southeasterly direction into New Mexice and turns to the west. Then it passes in a very irregular line through the States of California, Oregon and Washington. Extending for a distance of 100 miles on each side of this line is the beet bot.

Of the twenty-four States represented in the samples received it appears that New York and New Jersey make by far the beat showing. About fifty samples a day are being received now by the department, and this number will probably be increased to 100 or 150 as soon as the harvest is well under way. In New York the beets were of normal size and high saccharine strength and purity, generally speaking. In New Jersey the sa obtained from experiments conducted in States which are included in the beet belt. This beet

tion is to be avoided. In about half of the States from which samples have been received the acreage is reported as very good.

### Nebraska's Exhibit in a Panel. From the Sebraska State Journal.

Nebraska is making a splendid showing at the illinois State Fair. Under the arch of grain and above the sacks of grain upon the wall, is a panel which tells the story of Nebraska's prosperity. It is entitled "Nebraska's Crop in 1897." and in letters and figures large enough so he who runs may read it says:

250 million bushels corn.
40 million bushels wheat.
10 million pounds beet sugo mill on hogs.

o mur on hogs. I midion cattle. 6 milion dollars dairy product.

As the people read and as they view the proofs of the statement, need it be questioned that they go away with a different impression and understanding of Nebraska !

statement or mere guesswork, such as the percentage losses in wars, in battles, and in sieges, the proportion of losses to the number of batteries in action, and the average losses of armies of different lands fighting under similar circumstances. All these figures concern only the wars of Europe; the great rebellion in this country and the Mexican and the Chinese-Japanese was are left out of consideration.

First Capt. Berndt considers the relative peri-

ods of war and peace among the nations of Europe. His data go back to 1900, and cover the years up to last Jan. 1. Turkey has the re ord of the most warlike nation. She has had thirty-seven years of war and fifty-nine of peace since the beginning of the century. Spain comes next with thirty-one years of war to sixty-five of peace; then comes France with twenty-seven years of war and sixty-nine of peace; Russia, with a record of twenty-four years of war and seventy-two of peace; Italy, with twenty-three years of war and seventy-three of peace; England, with a corresponding record of twenty-one and seventy-five; Austria-Hungary, with one of seventeen and seventy-nine; the Netherlands, with one of fourteen and eighty-two; Germany evelusive of Prusala, with one of thirteen and eighty-three; Prussia, with one of twelve and eighty-four; Portugal, with one of twelve and eighty-four; Sweden, with one of ten and eighty. six, and Denmark with one of nine and eighty seven. There was peace for European powers in the periods of 1816-18, 1841-47, 1879-81, and 1886 up to the war between Turkey and Greece. onsequently, in the recent times of enormous armaments, Europe has enjoyed the longest ranquil period of the century.

Here are some of Capt. Herndt's statements

losses in the great battles of recent times. Koeniggraetz, 220,982 Prussians against 215, 134 Austrians and Saxons; Prussian loss, 9,172. or 4.2 per cent.; Austrian and Saxon loss, 44.-313, or more than 20 per cent. Weerth, 82,100 Germans against 48,500 French; German loss, 10,640, or 13 per cent.; French loss, 20,100, or 41.4 per cent. Spicern, 34,700 Germans against 27,600 French; German loss, 5,740, or 14 per cent.; French loss, 4,080, or 14.8 per cent. Colombey-Nouilly, 57,300 Germans against 84, 200 French; German loss, 4,910, or 8,2 per cent.; French loss, 3,670, or 4 per cent. Mars-la-Tour, 63,000 Germans against 113,500 French; German loss, 15,800, or 23.9 per cent.; French loss, 16,030, or 14 per cent. Gravelotte-St. Privat, 187,600 Germans against 112,900 French; German loss, 21,130, or 11.3 per cent. French loss, 12,270, or 10.3 per cent. Sedan, 154,000 Germans against 90,000 French; German loss, 8,920, 5,5 per cent.; French loss, 38,000, 42.2 per cent. In giving the highest losses suffered by Individual bodies of troops in receat battles Capt. Berndt states that at the battle of Gravelotte-St. Privat the Fourth Infantry Brigade of the Guards (Prussian) lost 42 per cent. of its fighting force, the sharpshooters battalion losing 44 per cent. of its men and all of its officers. At Plevna the Vladimir Regiment lost fourteen out of its fifteen coupany commanders, and the 117th Infantry was reduced to 51 per cent. of its fining force. The troops of the left wing, under the famous Skobeleff, lost 48 per cent. and individual companies as high as 60 to 75 per cent, each. 16,930, or 14 per cent. Gravelotte-St. Privat, per cent, each.
For the purpose of comparison Capt. Berndt

per cent. cach.

For the purpose of comparison Capt. Berndt gives the losses in celebrated battles of the century 1750 to 1850. Only a few of the figures are reproduced. At Kolin, 1757, the Austrians lost 15.2 per cent., or 8.110 in 53.500; the Prussians 33.6, or 12.080 in 36.000. At Leuthen, 1757, the Austrians lost 37.2 per cent., or 26.820 in 72.000; the Prussians 14.4, or 6.200 in 43.000. At Kunnersdorf, 1759, the Russians and Austrians lost 22.1 per cent., or 15.700 in 71.000; the Prussians 48.2, or 20,720 in 43.000. At Marengo Napoleon lost 20 per cent., or 5.600 in 28.500, and the Austrians 33 per cent., or 9.400 in 28.000. At Austrelitz Napoleon lost 10.5 per cent., or 6.800 in 65.000, and the Austrians and Russians 33 per cent., or 44.380 in 90.000, did the Austrians 31.1 per cent., or 23.600 in 75.000. At Leipsic Napoleon lost 34 per cent., or 44.381 in 90.000, did the Austrians 31.1 per cent., or 23.600 in 75.000. At Leipsic Napoleon lost 34 per cent., or 6.900 in 171.000, and the alli s 17.8 per cent., or 53.800 in 301.500.

Capt. Berndt concludes that, with some allowances, the losses of an army are usually proportionate to its bravery and flighting power as shown in the field, and hence that the armies of recent times are not up to the fighting mark of those that met in the Napoleonic days. The bloodiest battles of modern history, he records, were Leipsic, where the total loss was 113.000, and Aspern, where it was nearly 68.000.

A conclusion equally uncomplimentary with the above to modern warriors is drawn by Capt. Berndt concludes in the battlefield. For instance, the Generals willed on both sides at Kunnergoff numbered 17, at Marengo 11, at

osses of Generals on the battlefield. For in-tance, the Generals killed on both sides at Sunnersdorf numbered 17, at Marengo 11, at Aspern 25, at Wagram 36, at Borodino 53, at Leipsic on the side of the allies) 21, and at Naterloo 34. On the other hand, but 12 Gen-rals were lost at Magenta, 9 at Solferino, 13 at Coeniggraetz, and 10 on the German side at Voerth, Mars-la-Tour, Gravelotte and Sedan, aken together.

Woerth, Mars-la-Tour, Gravelotte and Sedan, taken together.

Capt. Berndt next gives a comparison, by wars, of the losses as they were long ago and as they are under modern conditions. The table of total losses is: Seven years' war. 23.5 per cent.; Napoleonic wars, 19; Russo-Polish war (1831), 18.5; Italian war (1848-49), 5.5; Austro-Hungarian war (1848-49), 4.5; Crimean war, 15; war in India (1859), 13.5; Austro-Prussian war of 1866, 12; Franco-Prussian war, 12.5.

The losses in killed and wounded differ considerably from the above total losses. They are abulated by Berndt so as to give the following results: Seven years' war, 17; Napoleonic wars, 15; Russo-Polish, 16; Italian of 1848-49, 3; Austro-Hungarian, 1.5; Crimean, 14; Italian of 1859, 8; Danish war of 1864, 6; Austro-Prussian, 8; Franco-Prussian, 8; Franc

sian, 8; France-Prussian, first period, 9.5; sec-ond period, 3.

Numerically the greatest battles of modern times were: Leipsic, with 472,000 men engaged; Koeniggraetz, with 436,000; Wagram, with 310,000; Gravelotte, with 300,000; Dresden (1813), with 259,000; Selferino, with 284,000; Bautzen (1813), with 259,000; Borodino (1812), with 251,000; Sedan, with 244,000; Waterloo, with 217,000; Lisaine (1870), with 185,000; Mars-la-Tour, with 176,000, and Aspern, with 165,000.

with 217,000; Lisaine (1870), with 185,000; Mars-la-Tour, with 176,000, and Aspern, with 185,000. In the chapters devoted to the consideration of weapons and their efficiency, Capt. Berndt remarks that, much as total losses in battle have differed in the battles of different periods, the number of killed and mortally wounded in battle seems to have remained almost stationary. Despite all advancement in the invention of firearms the fire of the enemy in battle was not more deadly in the war of 1870-71 than in that of the dawn of the century. The proportion is one man dead to four men bit. The question then is: "How many shots hit?" Up to 1860 the fluures showed that one shot out of 140 wounded an enemy. At Gravelotte-Si. Privat, however, but one shot out of 400 fired by the Saxon Corps struck a Frenchman, and at Marsla-Tour it required 452 shots to wound one man. Capt. Berndt agrees with other authorities, whom he quotes, that in the next great war not more than one shot in 400 will be effective. Formerly soldiers fired less often but with more care; the small calibre repeater is not such a vast improvement in actual warfare as has been taken for granted. The very case with which it is handled and fired turns much of its ability to destroy into mere waste. These are some of the conclusions to be drawn from Capt. Berndt sigures and his comments on them.

Capt. Berndt gives some statistics which show most strikingly the decline of cavalry as a factor in war. At Kolin (1757) there were 570 cavalry to the thousand of infantry; at Eylan, 520; in the Franco-Prussian war, from 250 to 570; in the Napoleonic wars, from 140 to 520; in the Italian wars between 1849 and 1859, from 70 to 140; in the Franco-Prussian war, from 80 to 130; in the Franco-Prussian war, from 90 to 130; in the Franco-Prussian war, from 90 to 130; in the Franco-Prussian war, from 100 kilometres; from the Waitula to Moscow, 1,500. In the campaign of 1813-14 Bluocher marched 1,600 kilometres; and in the war of 1870-71 the German marched from the Rhine 65,000. In the chapters devoted to the consideration

Findlay, O., Oct. 2.—A fatal boller explosion occurred this morning on the William Russell farm, in Hig Lick township, which is being operated for oil by a company of Cincinnati men. S. H. McLaughlin, one of the strillers, was sleeping when the explosion occurred. The crown sheet blew out. It struck McLaughlin on the neck and beheaded him as if with a knife, the lead being thrown a distance of 125 feet. The body was thrown about twenty feet in another direction, and outside of the decapitation did not bear a single mark.

MEN STILL SHANGHAIED. VICTIMS OF KIDNAPPERS WHO SEND APPEALS TO WASHINGTON.

regarding the Franco-Prussian war. Two or three of his statements are, however, uncommon enough to merit repetition. The cost of the war, he calculates, was \$3,000.000,000. The German field artillery fired during it \$40,000 shots, and the infantry 20,000.000. The booty of war consisted of 5,526 fortress guns, 1,915 field gups and rapid fire camion, 107 eagles and flags, and \$55,000 rifles, exclusive of what was captured at leisure on also doned fields. Calveston Man Who Got Even with His Abductor-Vengeance of a Had Man from Artrona Who Was Shanghated-Adventures of a Stowaway on a United States Warship. CANADA WANTS BACK HER GAS. WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.-The officials of the

Doran't Like the idea of its Being Piped Over onsular Bureau of the State Department figure on receiving every year a certain number of complaints from shanghaied men all over QUEBRO, Oct. 8 .- The latest Canadian grievance against Americans concerns the piping of the world. In recent years not so many men are shanghaled from American ports as there Canadian natural gas across the frontier for consumption in the United States. Already used to be, but there are enough such cases to nine-tenths of the product of certain Canadian cause the State Department a good deal of gas wells, valued at \$5,000,000 a year, is piped bother. The best that can be done by the deacross the boundary into the United States. partment for the shanghaied men, as a rule, is to authorize the Consul at the port from which fue contention is made by would be consumers in Canada that the industry is being absorbed he sends his tale of woe to furnish him transgradually by United States companies who portation back to the United States, and this can only be done in cases where the shangbaied have bought out the interests of Canadian innan has not permitted himself to be bulldozed corporators, and an agitation is in progress to by the skipper of the ship that took him away The Standard Oil Company has commenced from this country to sign ship's articles for the operations in Essex county for the purpose, so it cruise. When the shanghaled man thus gets himself down in black and white there is rarely is said, of supplying Toledo and perhaps a pormy redress for him when he gets back to the tion of Detroit with the gas. The dread of the people in this country is that if the Standard nited States. He may wait on the pier for ship that took him away to come back again and have papers of arrest served upon the will practically exhaust them, as they did the skipper for unlawful detention or kidnapping, but when the skipper gets before the United Ohio fields, in a few years, depriving the residents of Essex towns of a wonderfully cheap tates Commissioner he has only to produce the fuel supply, and leaving the corporations of articles signed under duress by the shang-Leamington and Kingsville with a large debenare debt incurred in the acquirement of plants, aied man to secure his release from cuswith no means of wiping it out. The commotion tody. It is only when some young man of good family falls a victim to the shanghaier in the district is great, and delegations have been organized to petition the Ontario and Dominion Governments for legislation which that there is a moderate chance of punishment falling upon the ship Captain.

Such a case happened at Galveston three will tend to conserve the gas for Canadian use. years ago. Angus Burrill was navigating from The great whiskey distillers nrm of the his club to his home early one morning after having dired long and heavily. He fell in with Walkers of Walkerville, John Atkinson of Detroit, the Hon. John Haggert and the Hon. J. C. Patterson are leading members of the Ontario Natural Gas Company, which was one of the rough-looking citizen in a cardigan jacket and a peaked cap, and presently found himself first companies incorporated by Dominion charimbibling raw red liquor in a dive beneath a sailors' boarding house on the water front. ter for operating the gas wells. Several of the ter for operating the gas wens. Several of the existing companies are under contract to furnish gas for idumination and fuci to consumers in the United States and to exclude customers in Canada. Where Canadians are supplied it is intended that they have to pay at least double the price demanded to the south of the line.

In Welland and Haldimana counties there are This was the last of his consciousness until he woke in a bunk in the forecastle of the barkenine Santa Monlea; the bad-cyed, cardigan included man was assisting him to awake by louting him on the side of the head, and Bur rill soon discovered that he was addressing his gas wells which for years have supplied the city of Buffalo with gas, and when, some time ago, first mate. The Santa Monica was by this time 100 miles from Galveston on her voyage to Odessa, Russia, with a cargo of lignum; vita Burrill went to work like a little man and did ot emit a whimper. He was a sensible young

gas wells which for years have supplied the city of Buffslo with gas, and when, some time ago, the company incentred put in a compressor plant to overcome the fail in pressure, an attempt was made to prevent its doing so, on the ground that it meant the very early depletion of the gas field. Though a committee of the legislature decided that the province had no right to interfere, the evidence tended to show that Canadian fears were well tounded.

When it is borne in mind that the gas supply for a heater that is equivalent to a coal slove can be furnished to farmers in the gas country of Ontario for \$1.50 to \$2 a month it can be understood that the consumption of coal and wood has practically ceased in that region. A lew years ago the volume and pressure of the gas were so great that at one well where it was siruck at 700 teet it came to the surface at the rate of \$,000,000 feet a day. In a little while this escaping gas caught fire, and the flame continued for three weeks, nespite the constant efforts of those interested to stop it. The pressure was so great that the gas shot up jully twenty feet before the flame was reached. The Ontario Gas Company still has twenty-two wells in reserve, with a carrier of \$1000,000 to the constant of \$1000,000 to \$1000. fellow when his head was clear, and when he saw how he was in for it he buckled down awed wood and did his work up to the handle. He made a pretty good seaman, for he had beer one of Galveston's leading yachtsmon, and he exhibited such philosophical content over the situation that the skipper and mates spared him the cruelties ordinarily inflicted upon shanghated men. When they drew up able seaman's papers for him to sign he signed them unmurmuringly. Shanghaied men do not get shore liberty, but young Burrill took it when the ship cast her mudbook in Odessa harbor. He promptly jumped the ship by swimning ashore. In Odessa he operated the cable, got some money from Galveston and returned to the United States. The Santa Monica turned up in New Orleans harbor six months later. Young Burrill and his people were there waiting for her, and the skipper got a year in prison and a \$5,000 fine, and was deprived of his Captain's papers. The cast was exceptional, and the young man would unquestionably have been obliged to forego the joys of vengeance had he met had powerful backing.

When, as occasionally happens, the shanghaied man stubbornly refuses to sign articles, enduring all the torture that is inflicted upon him on account of his refusal, for the purpose of establishing his case when he gets back to the United States. Commissioner is that the shanghaied man was a stowaway. This story is becoming pretty threadbare, the absurdity of it being altogether too patent. It is only ships with a bad name among sallors that are reduced to the necessity of patching out their crews with shanghaied men, and no man with ordinary common sense would stow away on such a ship, no matter how urgent his desire to get away from land or how prodigious his hankering for a life on the ocean wave.

San Francisco is the worst city in the United States for shanghaied men, and no man with ordinary common sense would stow away on such a ship, no matter how urgent his desire to get away from land or how prodigious his hankering for a life on the ocean wave.

San Francisco is the worst city in the United States for shanghaied men and no man in this condition can, of course, never identify the man who entrapped him. Moreover, it is a matter of the strictest hohor exhibited such philosophical content over the situation that the skipper and mates spared still has twenty-two wells in reserve, with a ca-pacity of 88,000,000 feet daily, but nobody can tell when the supply may commence to give out here, as it has done elsewhere.

# Disclosures Concerning the Sale of Italian

Public attention has been turned to a form of slave trade now carried on in France and Italy by disclosures which are being made on the subject. The victims are Italian children who are bought from their parents by padrones and forced to work in glass factories, chiefly in the central part of France. Formerly large numbers of these children were sold into virtual slavery as beggars, when mutilations were practiced upon them to excite sympathy, as musicians and as chimney sweeps. That slave trade was suppressed, but the law does not reach the present form. The children bring from 100 to 150 francs (\$20

to \$30), and are sold for a period of three years. It is so much money found and a mouth less to fill, the peasan's say. The contracts are duly executed before a notary, and the village priest blesses the departing convoy of little ones. There are no statistics of the mortality among them, but it was calculated formerly that of 100 children taken from their homes by padrones 20 returned home at the end of their period of slavery, 30 settled permanently in their new surroundings, and the other 50 died; and, in view of the conditions in which they find themselves at the glass works, there is no reason to suppose that the mortality is any less now. Their ages vary from 11 to 18 years. The French law forbids the emplyyment of children less than 13 years old at such work. sold to the maintacturers at from \$7 to \$13 a month, according to the locality, and they work ten hours a day. The padrones pocket all their wages and sometimes even the gratuities that may be distributed among the employees of an establishment upon special occasions.

Their condition in the factories is described as shocking. They work in a superheated atmosphere, charged in audition with noxious gases, and are constantly exposed to severe accidents, while their injuries do not receive proper treatment. They are especially subject to lung troubles. Bad as their normal state is, in many cases it is aggravated by the brutality of the regular workmen, who hate them both as being Italians and as working at far below the regular scale of wages. They are, naturally, illfed. A magistrate who was called upon to make an investigation in a certain case found that their chief fare was songe aux legumes and beautiful with constantly and or legumes and break with constantly and or legumes and their chief fare was songe aux legumes and their chief fare was songe aux legumes and their chief fare was songe aux legumes sold to the manufacturers at from \$7 A magistrate who was called upon to make an investigation in a certain case found that their chief fare was soupe aux légumes and bread, with occasionally a bit of cheese and some wine, but never any meat. It is estimated that the cost of sustenance of these children ranges from 5 to 8 cents a day cach to the padrone. In one case the cost of feeding thirteen of the little slaves was found to be 40 conts a day. The children are as wretched in arrests. padrone. In one case the cost of feeding thirteen of the little slaves was found to be 40 cents a day. The children are as wretched in appearance as is to be expected. They are lodged in illemelling tenements, three and four on a mattress of sodden straw, with rarely any coverings, even in winter. They are clo hed in rags, for the padrones do not permit them to carry any luggage from their homes, to save expense. The number of these children can only be guessed at. It is estimated that in two departments 1,300 are employed. More children are constantly being brought into France from Italy to take the place of those who die or become incapacitated for work, and to supply the increasing demand for cheap labor. So great has the demand become of late that girls as well as boys are being sold by their parents. The attention of the French and the Italian Government has been called to the matter, and the trade will

has been called to the matter, and the trade will be regulated if not suppressed.

#### SMUGGLING OUR WHISKEY. irates of Mr. Pierro Handling the Western

American Product by the Wholesale. QUEBEC, Oct. 8 .- The customs authorities here have been notified that immense quantities of western American corn whiskey, manufactured

for the purpose, have been shipped from New England points to St. Pierre-Miquelon, and are low in possession of some of the more daring of the St. Lawrence pirates, who thrive by wrecking and smuggling, and are now awaiting opportunities for making clandestine importaions of the contraband liquor into Canada. tions of the contraband liquor into Canada. The Canadian Government has sent private customs detectives to St. Pierre, who are in constant communication with the authorities here by telegraph, but the smugglers have so many tricks that even the full information they have is of very little value. After leaving St. Pierre, vessels laden with the smuggled goods change their destination and frequently re-ship their cargoes off the ceasts of Newfoundland or Labrador into smaller vessels, or land then upon some desolate shore, to be taken or beard again at some more navorable time. Often a vessel will act as a decoy for a Government cruiser and lead it a long chase away from a smuggling craft.

cruiser and lead it a long chase away from a sinuggling craft.

The officials are at their wits' ends to know how to cope with the desperados with the small means at their command, and the pirates, knowing how they are now watched, are expected to land the greater part of the contraband liquor when the gulf is partly covered with floating ice, and the Government steamer Constance, which is an exceedingly poor sea boat, will be unable to follow them. For exteasion it is probable that the Government will purchase a new cruiser.

## Rebended by a Scrap of Iron.

From the Cleveland Leader.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS.

There are 20,000 newspapers in the United

Population Appears to Have Little to Do with Their Distribution.

> States, of which 2,250, or more than ten per cent., are published daily. These daily papers, however, are not distributed uniformly throughout the several States, and there seems te be no clear rule for the discrepancies to be found in some States. New York, for instance, the largest of the States in respect to population. and the one, too, having the largest number of newspapers, has only 183 dailies, whereas Pennsylvania, the population of which is one million and a quarter less than New York's, has 201. Missouri, with a population of 2,600,000, has only 87 daily papers, while Indiana, with a population of 500,000 less, has 137, yet the Hoosier State, with Illinois on one side and Ohio on the other, has not usually been noted for its public enlightenment. On the other hand Missouri has 709 weekly papers, whereas Indiena has 577. The population of Massachu-setts by the last census taken—the State census of 1895-was 2,500,000. The population of Californ at the same time was 1,250,000, or just one-half. Massachusetts has long had a high rank in all matters connected with education and public enlightenment. It is the State of several universities, it is prominent in all educational matters, and it is one of the very oldest of the States of the country is point of settlement. Yet Massachusetts has only eightyeight daily papers, whereas California, with onehalf the population of the Bay State, has 113.

eight daily papers, whereas California, with one-half the population of the Bay State, has 113. These are some of the discrepancies which seem to require explanation.

The distribution of daily papers throughout the country is in other respects singular. Mississippi, with a population of 1,250,000 and with large mercantile and agricultural interests, has only nine daily papers, whereas Arizons, with a population one-twelfth as large and much of it made up of persons wholly illiterate or nearly so, has ten daily papers. Delaware, including the thriving city of Winnington, and with no foreign population numerous enough to be considered, has the same number of daily newspapers as New Mexico with a population of it Indians and half-breeds. There are only nineteen daily papers in the State of Tennessee, only litteen in West Virginia, and twenty-nine in Kentucky. But in North Carolina, a State destitute of large cities, there are twenty-one daily papers and in Arkansas there are twenty-six. New Hampshire and Vermont are neighboring States; their population is about the same—between \$50,000 and \$75,000. Yet New Hampshire has fifteen daily papers and Vermont has four only. Connecticut has, relatively, more daily papers than has Massachusetts. Jowa has more than Texas and diado has fewer than any other State or Territory with the exception of Alaska, though this condition my not be permanent when the belated returns have been received from the Klondike, where herectore journalism has not flourished. The United States have more daily papers than any other country, but their distribution is peculiar. more daily papers than any other country, but their distribution is peculiar.

#### THE LATE KING OF PICKPOCKETS. Death of the Man Who Filehed the Purse of the Prince of Walca.

Fred II., king of pickpockets, has just passed away in London. Like his predecessor, Fred II. was well known on the turf both in England and in France, and whenever a turfman's pocketbook was captured by any of his majesty's outposts an audience with the monarch was all that was necessary to secure its prompt return to the lawful owner. People not con

nected with the turf were less fortunate. The ministers of his majesty performed some narvellous tours de force in their very profitable profession; but not one of them had the delicacy of touch and power of penetration that made the king famous. One day he made a bet that he would pick the pocket of the Prince of Wales. The thing seemed to be absolutely impossible, because many of the Prince's friends knew Fred very well and the difficulty of getting close enough to him to capture his pocketbook seemed insurmountable. But it was a simple matter for the king. He picked the royalty are great and strong. The king returned the pocketbook to the Prince, and the latter, of course, could not think of prosecuting a king. He laughed at the joke and complimented Fred on his skill as a pickpocket.

A pastime that Fred took special delight in was fliching the watches and pocketbooks of magistrates and high officials of the police, and the stories of his exploits in this line are many. He was always dressed in the latest fashion. He had good taste in the matter of clothes, and always avoided everything loud. He was a good looking fellow, too.

But kings cannot reign forever, and the reign of Fred I. ended rather ingloriously. It was ambition that ruined him. He wanted to perform an exploit in the pocket-picking line that would eclipse all his previous performances. He determined to relieve Baron Hirsch of the burden of his heavily loaded purse. He approached the philanthropist in his usual courtly way, but unfortunately for the king the baron recognized him immediately.

"My dear Fred." Said he. "you have come too." turned the pocketbook to the Prince, and the

shanchaiers who help them to get crews.

There was a tragedy over a case of shanghaing in San Francisco six years ago. A professional shanghaier got hold of a man very drunk in the resort called the Bella Union. The shanghaier made him still drunker by means of doped liquor, and got him over the side of the brig Moraing Queen, bound for China way, but unbordantely,
"My dear Fred," said he, "you have come too
late. I have just lost all my money on the favorite. Be good enough to honor me with your attention another day, and be sure to come before
the race."

Fred saluted with great dignity and departed,

and after that began to go down hill. He soon after abdicated and lived a retired life in and after that began to go down hill. He soon after addicated and lived a retired life in a little house in one of the suburbs of London. His star had set. He became sad, and looked back upon the vanities of fat pocketbooks. Little by little he faded, and died of a disease which this French doctor called "nostatgie du vol," or the rust that in his profession follows rest.

Just as in the case of the funeral of another king of pickpockets many curiosity seckers attended the funeral of Fred, and upon feeling for their money and jewelry after returning home discovered that they had in fact been at a pickpocket's funeral. Professional fingers had been set working in honor of the dead. A modern Dick Turpin, Fred was good-natured, foud of children, and generous with the money of other people. His bank account was never overdrawn, and he never had any hostitation about helping a poor fellow out. A few shillings or a few pounds to him amounted to nothing. There were always plenty of available pocketbooks to call upon whenever he was short.

A MODEL RAILROAD STATION.

It Is About to Be Opened for the Use of Har What is described as a model station will be

opened, according to schedule, on Oct. 15, at 125th street and Fourth avenue, for the accom nodation of the people of Harlem, who are no using a temporary station on the railroad induct at that point. The new station is to be for the Harlem and Hudson River trains. It has been constructed level with the street under the metallic viaduct, and runs from 125th to 126th street, its dimensions being 200 feet by 40 feet.

or the orig auraning Queen, bound for China and Japan ports in lig time. When the shamp haied man came to after the ship had got outside the Gate, he was as mad a man as ever came out of Arizona. He was a desperado maned Luke Lailin, a close member of the clique to which the Earp brothers belonged, and he had gone to San Francisco from Tueson, his headquarters, for the announced purpose of becoming exceedingly drunk for a season. He soon showed that he had not intended that the finish of his drunk should be in the forecastle of the brig Morning Queen half a done in the forecastle of the brig Morning Queen half a done in the forecastle of the brig Morning Queen half a done in the bound of the brig Morning Queen half a done in the bound had been to be the forecastle of the brig Morning Queen half a done in the bontward tried to imped the kinger was a sleen in the bontward tried to imped the both knocked flat to the deck. Lafin then imped into the cabin to get at the skipper, but the skipper was asleen in his sleeve compartment, and while the bad man was kicking at the door the mate mustered the whole crew aft. Lafin soon had his head half open with belaying pins, and was put into the glory hole in double irons. The Portuguese mate made it a practice to appear at the top of the glory hole every half hour or so when he was off watch to taunt the shanghaied man. Lafin contented himself with multering that he would "get hunk with the dammed Greaser." The skipper of fered to release Lafin after four days, provided he would consent to go to work. Lafin told him for his pains that he would was pen in his nicore bound for San Francisco. There he waited for the appearance of the Morning Queen and the Portuguese mate, the only man of the crew that he had it in for. Howaited for three months and man the Portuguese mate, the only man of the crew that he had it in for. Howaited for three months and man had be seen and the protugues mate, the only man was abourd of her, very brown and as strong the heavy punishment moted on th The exterior is of white terra cotta brick; the interior is finished in carved oak. Among the features of the new station are the follow ing: An information bureau, parcel room, a bicycle rack, and telegraph and telephone office. One difficulty long connected with the Harlem station of the Central has been the inability of passengers to have their baggage handled, but this cause of annoyance is to be obvinted in the new station, for two elevators have been constructed to carry the baggage between the station and the street. On either side of the station are to be baggage rooms, and the station is to be lighted throughout by electricity and be heated by steam. A portion of the cellar will be transformed into a vauit for the storage of books and other papers brought from Grand Central Station, where other should improvements on a comprehensive scale are in progress. The Grand Central Station is now used by three railroads, each maintaining a separate organization, each having different arrangements for the accommodation of passengers, and for the hadding of baggage. The changes now under way are designed to transform it had a union station. Instead of three waiting rooms, separated from each other by brick walls, there will be one spacious, high-celied, properly injusted modern waiting room. One baggage room will serve for all three railroads. At the time of the opening of the Grand Central Station the population of the city of New York morth of the line of Fifty-ninth street was comparatively inconsiderable. More than nine-touths of the population of New York lived below this line, and the station at Forty-second street was by many regarded as uplown. The changes in population since have added to the demands made upon the 125th street station. new station, for two elevators have been con-

## Samory's Consorship of Acus.

From the London Daily Chronicle. Samory's son Karamoko was sent to Paris some years ago, and brought back graphic accumts of the wealth and power of France. Samory listened to his story and remarked: "You are my very dear son. I counsel you to forget all you have told me, and to let no one learn you found the French so strong." Karamoko, however, spoke out again on seeing his father preparing for another raid, so the latter had him immured in an earthen hut, where he was left to die, with a pitcher of water to prelong his agony. Five days later samory opened the living grave, and as the youth still breathed, strangled him with his own hands. "So may all perish," he cried, "who think of making peace with the French Invader," hoisted her anchor and saided away for San Francisco the shanghaled man wore the uniform of a bluejacket aboard of her, sithough he was not shipped as a member of her crew. He took his place at quarters, stading in the rear rank, and got through the drills—there were few of them at sea—the best he know how. The officers never knew the drills—there were nearly 500 men in the crow. This shanghaled man was probably the first man who was ever stought away on an American man-of-war, and the fact did not leak out aft in the wardroom until after he had go! safely ashore, so ingeniously had the thing best contrived by the good-hearted bluejackets.

NEAL DOW AND HIS LAW.

THE LAST INTERVIEW WITH THE ADVOCATE OF PROBIBITION.

He Looked Back with Satisfaction Upon Bie Fight of Forty-seven Years—The Law a Success, He Said, Though Defective—His View of Prohibition's Scenesis in Banns,

Boston, Oct. 9.-What was probably the last interview between Neal Dow and a newspaper man occurred last summer. Until now nothing has been printed about it. Gen. Dow was confined to the house, and, indeed, almost to his bed from then until the day of his death. The prohibition of the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors had been advocated by him for forty-seven years, and he looked back on what he and his coadjutors had done with feelings of satisfaction, limited only by the reflection that the sale of liquor has not been catirely stopped in the State of Maine. Gen. Dow said that there would not be a drop of liquor made or sold in this country if the church members did their duty and voted against the traffic as strongly as they talked against it. A year or two ago he created a sen-sation at a Methodist camp meeting in Massachusetts by declaring that it was the church people of this country who were responsible for a continuance of the liquor traffic rather than the men engaged in it. "If all the church members," he said, "would vote and work for prohibition, the liquor business would be driven out of existence; but this they will not do. and they continue to vote with either the Republican or the Democratic party, and as the managers of both these parties are irretrievably pledged to encourage the liquor interests as a matter of political necessity, there is nothing to be hoped for in either of these directions."

For the reason that the church people will not cut loose from the old parties and vote as their convictions indicated, he said, he did not hold membership in any church organization and would not, so long as the church members professed to be against the liquor traffic and at the same time voted to continue it. When Gen. Dow was asked if he knew that

and would not, so long as the cauch intenders professed to be against the liquor traffic and at the same time voted to continue it.

When Gen, Dow was asked if he knew that liquor was being sold openly right in his own city of Portland, he said regretfully:

"Yes, I know it, but I think the evil has been reduced to the minimum, and it is not the fault of the officers of the law or the law itself that it is permitted. In spite of all that has been said to the contrary, the prohibitory law of Maine is a success; but it is not perfect,"

Then he went on to relate how he first became interested in the prohibitor movement. In 1850, when he was Mayor of Portland, he had a neighbor who was employed by the Government in a lucrative office. The man had a large family, and, in the main, was a good provider, but was addicted to going off on long-continued sprees, during which he would neglect both his business and his family. Finally the man was about to lose his office, and his wife came to Gen. Dow and told him that she had been to the saloon keepers to ask them not to sell ber husband any more liquor, and that the principal offender had refused to stop selling to him. Gen. Dow agreed to see the saloon keeper and ask him if he would not reconsider his decision.

"This man," said Gen. Dow, "treated me with seant courtesy. He said that he paid his money to the city for the privilege of selling liquor and that he would continue to sell it to the man under consideration as long as he had money to pay for it. It made no difference to him, he said, what became of the man's family; that part of it was none of his business. I told him that if it were possible I would stop the sale of liquor in the State of Maine, not only by him, but by everybody else, and I started out right and part of the said of the sale of liquor in the State of Maine, not only by him, but by everybody else, and I started out right and the heater, and although many attennts were made to have the law repealed they were the variety of the prohibitory and con inducate who have been elected by the liquor inducate for the very purpose of inflicting light flacs or suspending sentences. As I drew the original law, the Judges had no discretion in the matter, but were obtained. original law, the Judges and no discretion in the matter, but were obliged to sentence a con-victed rumseller to both fine and imprison-ment. Hefore the prohibitory law wont into effect the State of Maine was the poorest State in the Union. We now have ever 600,000 population, and although as regards population Ohio and Illinois are over five times as large as Ohie and Illinois are over five times as large as we are, we have twice as many savings banks as these two States, and if the money in the savings banks in all three of the States was to be divided pro rata, each person in Ohio would receive \$6, in Illinois \$8, while in Maine he would, receive about \$90. Prohibition is winning all the time and the outlook in this State is most hopeful."

PERILS OF THE HUNT IN MAINE. A Dozen Men Killed in the First Week of the Open Season for Deer.

Noncross, Mc., Oct. 8 .- After nearly a week of open season the visiting hunters who are here, filling the camps and hotels and hiring all the guides and canoes that can be found, have come to the conclusion that there are more sportsmen than deer in the woods, while reports from other places in northern Maine indicate that the hunters and guides are shooting and drowning nearly as many men as deer. Five persons have been drowned and two seriously wounded within ten miles of this station since Aug. 1. Two men have been shot and killed in Aroostook county since the open season began, and accidents in other parts of the State have swelled the number of fatalities to an even dozen. If the average of the first week holds through the open season, more than 150 persons will meet death in Maine from carelessness or accident between now and Jan. 1, 1898.

Most of the trouble is due to ignorant and in Most of the trouble is due to ignorant and incompetent guides who have obtained licenses without passing an examination, and whose only acquaintance with the Maine woods has been derived from river driving and lumbering. Wishing to give every worthy guide a chance to get a living regardless of his education, the Commissioners have issued licenses to nearly every man who made application. The result is that every man who had money enough to get a rifle and a cance is here holding up his license and demanding \$3 a day and expenses for services as a skilled guide. Three-fourths of the hunters who come to Maine know nothing about woolcraft, canceing or camp cooking. They want a deer as soon and as cheaply as possible, and are willing to pay a guide what he asks so long as he can be of service. A good number of the visitors are on vacations, and, having but two weeks to spend, they feel as if time were more precious than life or money. Stimulated by the offer of extra fees the guides take foothardy risks to gratify their patrons.

Though the open season has lasted hardly a week there is already a great change of sentiment regarding the utility of the new guides' license law. Hotel keepers, railroad men, and o's hunters now believe that the law is needed, and that the Commissioners should enforce it by requiring every guide to pass a rigid examination before he receives a license. The visiting hunters are not qualified to judge when a pond or a stream is safe for navigation. The guides are paid for knowing such things. competent guides who have obtained licenses

From the Washington Post

From the Weshington Post.

"There is in Tennessee a family of three sisters which presents some of the most startling peculiarities imaginable," said Mr. J. J. Kennedy of that State. "The three sisters live together on a farm, their sole means of subsistence, and work early and late to earn a livelihood. Two of them work in the delat; the third does the cooking and other housework.

"There is but one period of the year when any member of the trio has suything to say to any other member. All during the winter, spring, and summer they go about their business with the seal of silence on their lips. When fall comes and the crop is harvested they breek the silence, and then only to quarrel over the division of the proceeds. When each has succeeded in getting. If that say thinks possible, silence reigns again until the next harvest time, the sisters is you may judge, have made a name for themselves. They are known far and near as the 'deaf and dumb triplets,' although such a title is scarcely appropriate."